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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Proposed budget for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General	$502,354,400
Recommendation of the Advisory Committee	$297,014,700

I. Introduction

1. **The recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 21, 25, 28, 30, 32, 42 and 45 below would entail a reduction of $205,339,700 in the proposed budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 (A/58/788). The Committee also makes a number of observations and recommendations with regard to the administration and management of the mission and opportunities for further savings, and recommends that, pending the presentation of a revised budget in the autumn of 2004, provision be made only for the periods from 4 April to 30 June 2004, and from 1 July to 31 December 2004 (see paras. 44 and 45 below).**

2. **The views and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on a number of cross-cutting issues are set out in its general report on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/58/759). Consequently, in the paragraphs below, the Committee deals with resources and other items that relate specifically to UNOCI.**

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3. By its resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, the Security Council established UNOCI for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004 and requested the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) and the forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to UNOCI on that date. The Council also decided that UNOCI would comprise, in addition to the appropriate civilian, judiciary and corrections component, a military strength of a maximum of 6,240 United Nations personnel, including 200 military observers and 120 staff officers, and up to 350 civilian police officers.

4. By a letter dated 24 March 2004 (see annex I), the Chairman of the Advisory Committee communicated to the Secretary-General the Committee's concurrence, pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, with the request to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $49,943,300 gross to meet the cost of initial critical logistical and personnel requirements of the Operation for the period ending 30 June 2004, on the understanding that the full budget for the 2003/04 and 2004/05 periods would be submitted to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed fifty-eighth session.

5. The proposed budget for UNOCI (A/58/788) takes into account the personnel and assets of MINUCI and contains estimates for the 15-month period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005.

6. The documents used by the Advisory Committee in its consideration of the financing of UNOCI are listed at the end of the present report.

II. Expenditure and incumbency data for the period from 24 March to 30 June 2004

7. The Advisory Committee was provided with expenditure data for the period from 24 March to 30 June 2004 as at 10 May 2004 (see annex II). Expenditure for the period amounted to $27,350,500 against a commitment authority of $49,943,300. The Committee was also informed that, as at 11 May 2004, the incumbency of UNOCI was as follows:

Category	*Authorized*	*Encumbered*	*Vacancy/delayed deployment rate (percentage)*
Military observers	200[a]	124	38
Military contingents	6 040[a]	1 609	73
Civilian police	350[a]	38	89
International staff	200[b]	76	62
National staff	250[b]	101	60
United Nations Volunteers	74[b]	8	89

[a] Represents the highest level of approved strength for the period.
[b] Based on commitment authority.

III. Proposed budget for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005

A. Mandate and planned results

8. The Advisory Committee commends the Secretariat for the well-defined results-based framework it has established for the Operation. The Committee also notes that, in line with the recommendation contained in its general report on peacekeeping operations (A/58/759), an effort has been made to present more clearly mission-specific objectives. Furthermore, the components and expected accomplishments have been closely aligned with the mandate of the mission, as set out in Security Council resolution 1528 (2004).

Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that the cost of implementing the Government of National Reconciliation's programme to disarm, demobilize and, where applicable, repatriate approximately 30,000 ex-combatants was estimated at approximately $105 million. The costs are to be met from external funding, which so far has involved the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank. Upon request, the Committee was provided with details concerning the funding of the programme (see annex III). As indicated in paragraphs 53 to 55 of the proposed budget, the mission intends to set up a Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section to assist the Government in the implementation of the programme.

10. Upon enquiry as to the accuracy of the estimate of ex-combatants, the Committee was informed that the Government had a registry of combatants, most of whom were former members of the Government armed forces; however, no accurate account is available with regard to foreign combatants.

11. The Advisory Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that at present there was no time frame for implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, but 11 sites had been identified and 2 had been prepared. **The Advisory Committee strongly recommends that a time frame for implementation be established as soon as possible.**

Regional cooperation

12. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 1528 (2004), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to encourage the United Nations missions in West Africa to share logistical and administrative support in order to maximize effectiveness and minimize the cost of the missions, and requested UNOCI to carry out its mandate in close liaison with the United Nations missions in Sierra Leone and Liberia, especially in the prevention of movements of arms and combatants across shared borders and the implementation of disarmament and demobilization programmes. In this connection, the Advisory Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 March 2004 on ways to combat subregional and cross-border problems in West Africa (S/2004/200).

13. The Advisory Committee was briefed on the extent to which cooperation had already been established. It was informed that the missions were actively discussing modalities for cooperation and that regional force commanders met once a month. Among other things, agreement had been reached between UNOCI and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for joint border patrols, and those two missions, along with the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), were working to formulate joint plans for more effective border control. Furthermore, a plan had been agreed upon whereby each of the missions would have a military observer stationed in the other missions as liaison officer. The Committee was informed that the high-level meetings of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and heads of United Nations missions in West Africa constituted the forum for the formulation of policy recommendations and the development of strategies to enhance the regional approach in addressing transnational problems. The Committee welcomes the steps taken thus far to promote regional cooperation, however it is the impression of the Committee that not all countries in the region are involved in this process.

14. The Advisory Committee was informed that there had also been cooperation among the missions in the sharing of logistical resources, such as vehicles, information technology equipment and air assets, as well as rations and medication. The Committee was informed, for example, that the estimates for UNOCI had not provided for a heavy-lift helicopter, as it had been determined that there was sufficient capacity in the region, and UNMIL had provided such heavy-lift helicopter capability to UNOCI when needed. Upon request, the Committee was provided with detailed information on logistical cooperation between the missions (see annex IV).

15. The Advisory Committee was also informed that the mission intended to work closely with ECOWAS on operational, political and electoral assistance issues. ECOWAS is invited to participate in the high-level meetings of Special Representatives, and a representative of ECOWAS participates in the Monitoring Committee established by the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, which is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for UNOCI.

Integrated nature of the Operation

16. UNOCI is to be an integrated mission, having close cooperation with the other United Nations entities in the country. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 1528 (2004), the Security Council reaffirmed its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and approved his full authority for the coordination and conduct of all the activities of the United Nations system in Côte d'Ivoire. The integrated nature of the Operation is reflected in its proposed organizational structure, with one of the Deputy Special Representatives serving as coordinator of all humanitarian and economic activities of the United Nations system in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as of non-governmental organizations (see also paras. 27 and 28 below). The large number of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations present in the country make this approach particularly important. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Special Representative chaired biweekly meetings to coordinate activities of the United Nations agencies and programmes and that a representative of the Office of the Special Representative participated in weekly inter-agency meetings chaired by UNDP or the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs focusing on humanitarian and development issues.

B. Resource requirements

1. Military and police personnel

Category[1]	*Authorized/proposed*
Military observers	200
Military contingents	6 040
Civilian police	350

[1] Represents the highest level of authorized or proposed strength.

17. The estimate of $10,741,900 for military observers for the 15-month period is based on the phased deployment of 124 military observers by July 2004 and includes 76 military liaison officers transferred from MINUCI, for a total authorized strength of 200 observers. A 10 per cent delayed deployment factor has been applied for mission subsistence allowance.

18. With respect to military contingent personnel, the estimated requirement of $178,210,800 for the 15-month period takes into account the transfer on 4 April 2004 of 1,608 troops from ECOWAS, with the full deployment of 6,040 troops to be attained in August 2004. A 5 per cent delayed deployment factor has been applied for contingent personnel. With regard to the transfer of the ECOWAS troops, the Advisory Committee was informed that an agreement had been reached that contractual arrangements for the supply of equipment, rations and fuel that were in place before the troops were transferred would continue until early June 2004. The Committee was also informed that medical support was needed.

19. The estimated requirements for civilian police for the 15-month period amount to $17,955,100 and are based on a phased deployment, with the authorized strength of 350 personnel to be attained in September 2004. A 20 per cent delayed deployment factor has been applied in respect of mission subsistence allowance.

20. The Advisory Committee was informed that the status-of-forces agreement was being finalized and would be signed within days. **The Committee welcomes the expeditiousness with which the agreement was achieved.**

21. However, information provided to the Advisory Committee upon request indicated that the status of negotiation of memorandums of understanding with troop-contributing countries was not as encouraging, with 10 under negotiation, 12 to be negotiated and none yet signed. The Committee believes that this delay could significantly affect deployment. **In view of this situation, as well as the current delayed deployment rates for military personnel (38 per cent for military observers, 73 per cent for military contingents and 89 per cent for civilian police) (see para. 7 above), the Committee is of the opinion that the delayed deployment factors applied in the proposed budget for such personnel are optimistic. It therefore recommends that delayed deployment factors of 20 per cent for military observers and military contingent personnel and 25 per cent for civilian police be applied for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004.**

2. Civilian personnel

Category	*Authorized*[a]	*Proposed*
International staff	200	406
National staff[b]	250	457
United Nations Volunteers	74	232

[a] Based on commitment authority.
[b] Includes National Professional Officers and National General Service staff.

22. Estimated requirements for civilian personnel for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 amount to $64,168,800 ($7,586,200 for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004 and $56,582,600 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005).

23. The estimate for international staff ($46,556,700) is based on a phased deployment, with full deployment to be attained in April 2005. Delayed recruitment factors of 30 per cent for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004 and 20 per cent for 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 have been applied for international staff. For national staff ($10,186,200), full deployment is planned for February 2005, and delayed recruitment factors of 15 per cent and 10 per cent have been applied for the two periods respectively. The estimate for United Nations Volunteers ($7,425,900) is based on a deployment schedule of 232 United Nations Volunteers, including 120 electoral officers to be phased in commencing November 2004. A 10 per cent delayed deployment factor has been applied for Volunteers.

24. The requirements under civilian personnel include a provision of $411,400 for mission subsistence allowance and travel costs in respect of eight government-seconded corrections officers who would be deployed in July 2004 to support and advise national authorities concerning the prison system.

25. **Taking into account the current vacancy rates with respect to the posts authorized on the basis of the commitment authority granted by the Advisory Committee (62 per cent for international staff, 60 per cent for national staff and 89 per cent for United Nations Volunteers) (see para. 7 above), and noting that an additional 206 international staff, 207 national staff and 158 United Nations Volunteers are proposed, the Committee believes that the delayed recruitment and deployment factors applied for civilian personnel could be adjusted, especially during the start-up phase. The Committee therefore recommends the application of delayed recruitment factors of 35 per cent for international staff and United Nations Volunteers and 30 per cent for national staff for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004.**

26. Given that UNOCI is a new mission, its organizational structure receives considerable attention in the proposed budget (see A/58/788, paras. 10-79). **In general, the Advisory Committee finds the proposed structure to be fragmented and top-heavy. The Committee recommends that a review be undertaken with a view to streamlining the structure by combining smaller units or integrating them into larger sections and eliminating some posts for heads of units and other higher-level posts, including in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representatives. In this connection, the Committee questions, inter alia, the establishment of a post of**

Chief of Staff at the D-2 level. The issue of the direct reporting line of the Division of Administration to the Special Representative should also be addressed. In response to the concerns expressed by the Committee, the Special Representative agreed to review the organizational structure and indicated that it was planned to integrate both the Training Unit and the United Nations Volunteers Support Unit into the Personnel Section of the mission. **This is the sort of change the Committee has in mind, and it trusts that efforts will be made to find other areas where such streamlining can be achieved.**

27. The Advisory Committee held an extensive discussion with the representatives of the Secretary-General concerning the proposed establishment of two Deputy Special Representative posts within the mission, one for operations and rule of law and the other for humanitarian coordination, recovery and reconstruction. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that it was intended that this model should be used for all future peacekeeping operations, with one Deputy Special Representative performing functions relating to substantive activities and the other, serving concurrently as the resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator, being responsible for the coordination of all humanitarian and economic activities of the United Nations system in the mission area. The Committee was also informed that candidates for the second Deputy Special Representative would come from the pool of UNDP resident coordinators. This policy was part of a plan that had been formulated by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in consultation with other United Nations system actors.

28. **While the Advisory Committee is convinced of the importance of the coordination role, the structure, as shown on the organization chart for the mission (see ibid., annex), does not appear to support the establishment of a second Deputy Special Representative post, at least not at the Assistant Secretary-General level.** The Committee notes, for example, that the Deputy Special Representative for Operations and the Rule of Law is supported by 217 staff, whereas the complement assigned to the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction is only 21. **The Committee recommends that, pending the review of the organizational structure of the mission mentioned in paragraph 26 above, the post for the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction be approved at the D-2 level. The matter can be revisited, in the light of experience and the comprehensive review of the organizational structure of the mission, in the context of the revised budget to be submitted in September 2004 (see para. 45 below).**

29. The Advisory Committee questioned the level of staff for the Political Affairs Office (1 head of office (D-1), 1 senior political affairs officer (P-5), 9 political affairs officers (5 P-4 and 4 P-3), 1 General Service staff and 2 national staff). The Committee requested additional information to justify the level and number of staff. The information given to the Committee, however, did not provide adequate justification. **Such information should be provided to the Fifth Committee for its consideration of the proposed budget of UNOCI.**

30. The proposed staffing of the Office of the Resident Auditor is to consist of a senior resident auditor at the P-5 level, three resident auditors (2 P-4 and 1 P-3), an auditing assistant (General Service (Other level)) and a secretary (national staff) (see ibid., para. 26). While the Advisory Committee understands that the auditing

function is important at the start-up phase, it is of the view that fewer staff are needed at this early stage. **It therefore recommends against approval of the P-4 resident auditor and the auditing assistant. The Committee points out that, as the auditors are now managed as a pool, should a need arise for more auditing staff, such staff could be redeployed from other missions.**

31. The functions and staffing of the Joint Mission Analysis Cell are set out in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the proposed budget. Despite a lengthy discussion of the establishment of this unit with the representatives of the Secretary-General, the precise functions of the Cell remain unclear. The Committee was informed that such a structure also existed in UNAMSIL, UNMIL and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), but that in those missions the cells were staffed by military personnel only, and therefore did not appear on the organization charts of the missions.

32. While the Advisory Committee finds merit in some aspects of the initiative, it is concerned that little consideration has been given to how this concept fits in with the systemwide plan for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations operations, staff and premises. Furthermore, the mission also has a substantial Security Section under the Division of Administration, and no mention is made of how those two units might interact. **The Committee therefore recommends against the establishment of the Joint Mission Analysis Cell at this time. The matter should be reported on in the context of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on strengthening security, to be submitted to the General Assembly at the first part of its fifty-ninth session.**

33. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed ratio of national staff to international staff in this mission is, in comparison with other missions, relatively low. **Given the availability of qualified local candidates in Côte d'Ivoire, the Committee is of the opinion that the staffing of the mission could be adjusted to include more national staff, particularly in the area of administration, where the functions would not be of a politically sensitive nature.**

34. The Advisory Committee considered the proposed budget of UNOCI without the benefit of the presence of a Chief Administrative Officer. **The Committee cannot emphasize strongly enough the importance of the presence of a Chief Administrative Officer at the earliest stages of the establishment of a mission to ensure transparency in administrative and budgetary matters. Every possible effort should be made to fill the post at once.**

3. Operational costs

Training

35. The Advisory Committee was informed that training costs for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004 were estimated at a total amount of $586,271, including $29,000 for training consultants, $473,771 for training-related travel and $83,500 for training fees, supplies and services. For the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, the total amount estimated is $570,068, including $220,600 for training consultants, $332,433 for travel relating to training and $17,035 for training fees, supplies and services. The Committee was informed that during the start-up phase most of the training was for military personnel. **The Committee welcomes the emphasis placed on training within the mission area and in Brindisi, Italy**

which is clear from the supplementary information provided to it. In future, the Committee requests that it be provided with a breakdown of the individual costs of each training request.

36. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 89 of the proposed budget that the $277,100 requested for consultants includes the cost of consultants for French language training programmes. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the consulting costs for such training for the 15-month period amounted to $75,000. **The Committee requests the mission to look into hiring qualified local personnel to carry out the French language training programme rather than using expensive consultants.**

Official travel

37. Official travel for purposes other than training is estimated at $1,570,747 for the 15-month period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005. Of that amount, $881,192 relates to travel by Headquarters staff to the mission area. The Advisory Committee notes from the supplementary information provided to it that a large amount of such travel is attributable to the Logistics Support Division ($204,780) and the Administrative Support Division ($122,868) of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. **The Committee considers the amount requested for official travel to be high and requests the mission to make an effort to control such costs. It should be recalled that the responsibility for authorizing unforeseen travel requests rests with the Chief Administrative Officer. That is yet another reason why the expeditious appointment of a Chief Administrative Officer is essential (see para. 34 above).**

Facilities and infrastructure

38. The Advisory Committee was informed that the construction of a water purification and bottling plant was being considered. If realized, it would permit the mission to terminate the contractual arrangements in place for the supply of bottled water. The Committee was informed that a cost-benefit analysis in this area was under way. Estimated requirements for the acquisition of water purification and bottling equipment amount to $1,158,300 for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004 and $500,700 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

Ground transportation

39. The Advisory Committee was informed that an amount of $4,714,200 was included under ground transportation for petrol, oil and lubricants for the 15-month period. The estimate is based on consumption rates of 10 litres per day for light vehicles and 20 litres per day for medium and heavy vehicles, at a cost of $0.50 per litre. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that this reflected the application of standard ratios. The Committee is doubtful that so much fuel will be consumed.

Quick-impact projects

40. An amount of $1 million is included in the estimates for the 15-month period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 for quick-impact projects. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that projects totalling $40,000 had already been approved and that the mission had the capacity to implement further projects. **In the opinion of the Committee, the capacity to implement quick-impact projects**

should play a key role in determining the level of resources to be dedicated to them. Care should also be taken to ensure that projects fall within the framework envisaged in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809). Moreover, it is important that the creation of bureaucratic structures to support the implementation of such projects be avoided, as this cuts into the funding available for the projects themselves. The Committee believes that the time has come to undertake an analysis of the experience of missions in the implementation of quick-impact projects. It therefore requests that a review be undertaken and reported on in the next overview report of the Secretary-General on peacekeeping operations.

Inventory management

41. The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimate for facilities and infrastructure for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 included a provision of $218,500 for the replacement of 200 air conditioners transferred from the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), which are to be written off. Under ground transportation, the estimate for acquisition of vehicles for the same period ($26,118,100) includes provision for the replacement of 164 vehicles to be written off, which had been transferred from MINUCI and other missions. Similarly, the estimate for information technology includes the replacement of 82 desktop computers and 82 monitors transferred from MONUC and UNAMSIL. The Committee understands that United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and strategic deployment stocks are depleted and that a calculation has been made that waiting for equipment that requires long procurement lead times could seriously delay the deployment of the mission. However, such equipment as air conditioners and computers should be readily available and in stock in warehouses throughout the world. To incur freight charges and/or possible disposal costs for transferred equipment that must be written off three months after it is acquired does not make sense. The Committee has commented on this matter in its general report on peacekeeping operations (A/58/759).

42. At the request of the Advisory Committee, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations reviewed the issue of the air conditioners received from MINURSO and concluded that they would not need to be replaced in 2004/05. **The requirements for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 should consequently be reduced by $218,500.**

Application of standard ratios

43. The Advisory Committee has noted that in some cases the application of standard ratios for vehicles and information technology equipment does not seem to be appropriate to the mission (see, for example, para. 39 above). **The Committee requests the Secretariat to examine this issue in the peacekeeping missions as a whole and to report on its findings in the next overview report on peacekeeping operations.**

III. Conclusions of the Advisory Committee

44. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 is indicated

in paragraph 102 of the proposed budget (A/58/788). **Taking into account its recommendations set out in paragraphs 21, 25, 28, 30 and 32 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the estimated budget requirements of $101,061,200 for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004 be reduced by $4,693,100. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of $96,368,100 gross ($95,601,200 net) for the establishment of UNOCI for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004, inclusive of $49,943,300 previously authorized by the Committee.**

45. **For the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, the Advisory Committee recommends appropriation of an amount of $200,646,600 gross ($197,058,600 net) at this time, or a reduction of 50 per cent, to cover the requirements of the mission to 31 December 2004. Consistent with section I, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, a revised budget should be presented to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, in September 2004. At that time, progress on streamlining the organizational structure and the signing of memorandums of understanding, as well as the availability of updated vacancy information, will allow for a better determination of real needs.**

Documentation

- Proposed budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 4 April 2004 to 30 June 2005 (A/58/788)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2004/3 and Add.1 and 2)
- Report of the Secretary-General on ways to combat subregional and cross-border problems in West Africa (S/2004/200)
- Security Council resolution 1528 (2004)

Annex I

Letter dated 24 March 2004 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the letter dated 17 March 2004 from the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts who seeks the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $49,943,300 to cover the initial critical and logistical and personnel requirements related to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 4 April through 30 June 2004.

The Committee notes that the resources requested relate to Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, which, besides establishing the mission, requested the transfer of authority from the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) forces to UNOCI as of 4 April 2004.

As indicated in the letter and during the hearings conducted by the Committee, the estimates provide for the support of 1,365 ECOWAS troops to be transferred under UNOCI authority, the phased emplacement of 3,705 additional military contingent personnel and 120 military staff officers, for a total of 5,190 military contingent personnel, as well as deployment of 200 military observers, including 76 already authorized for MINUCI, and 54 civilian police officers. The Committee welcomes the training courses undertaken to train the troops in the transfer of responsibilities.

The estimates also provide for the deployment of 200 core international staff, 250 national staff and 74 United Nations Volunteers, taking into account the 69 international staff, 62 national staff and 7 United Nations Volunteers already approved for MINUCI. Also covered is procurement of equipment not available from the strategic deployment stocks and other missions, strategic air and sea transport, as well as freight and related costs related to transfers from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

The Committee notes that the budgetary requirements for UNOCI for the period 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are being prepared and will be submitted to the General Assembly during the second part of its resumed fifty-eighth session. The Committee is aware that at that time actual deployment schedules will be provided for contingents and there will be a better idea of the quantum of resources required.

In the meantime, pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, the Advisory Committee concurs with the request for authorization to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $49,943,300 gross ($49,095,100 net) to meet the cost of initial critical logistical and personnel requirements of the operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period through 30 June 2004.

(*Signed*) Vladimir V. **Kuznetsov**
Chairman

Annex II

Status of expenditures for the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 24 March to 30 June 2004 (as at 10 May 2004)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditures/commitments*
I. Military and police personnel		
Military observers	2 226.2	503.5
Military contingents	15 101.8	11 590.4
Civilian police	591.4	161.7
Formed police units	—	—
Subtotal	**17 919.4**	**12 255.6**
II. Civilian personnel		
International staff	4 850.4	955.4
National staff	1 353.5	77.3
United Nations Volunteers	1 340.7	32.8
Subtotal	**7 544.6**	**1 065.5**
III. Operational costs		
General temporary assistance	—	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—
Consultants	—	—
Official travel	614.0	175.6
Facilities and infrastructure	8 867.1	1 461.0
Ground transportation	3 212.5	2 660.9
Air transportation	1 150.0	118.2
Naval transportation	—	—
Communications	5 009.6	5 310.7
Information technology	2 556.1	2 223.5
Medical	480.0	164.4
Special equipment	—	—
Miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment	2 390.0	1 915.1
Quick-impact projects	200.0	—
Subtotal	**24 479.3**	**14 029.4**
Gross requirements	**49 943.3**	**27 350.5**

Annex III

Funding for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programme

- The total cost of implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is estimated to be approximately $105 million. The Government of National Reconciliation has already funded 8.4 billion CFA francs (approximately $16 million) for the establishment of the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, the repair and equipping of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites and the sensitization programme. The Government of National Reconciliation will also be involved in the repair of the remaining disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites, as well as in the reintegration of ex-combatants.
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the lead partner in the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. UNDP is funding the identification and profiling of ex-combatants project with $1 million.
- UNDP, along with French Cooperation ($350,000) and the European Union ($600,000), is providing $300,000 for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration communication and sensitization plan.
- UNDP secured $2.8 million from the European Union for equipping and staffing the regrouping, demobilization and child solider sites.
- UNDP secured $2.9 million from Japan for the rehabilitation and equipping of six disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites envisaged to be used during the second phase of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.
- UNDP is securing $5 million from Japan and $1.5 million from Belgium for the reinsertion programme.
- UNDP, in collaboration with French Cooperation, which is providing $350,000, plans to equip the sport and leisure facilities at the cantonment sites.
- The World Bank will finance the reintegration of the ex-combatants (mainly the reinsertion package) and the reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programme on a long-term-loan basis. An amount of $60 million has been estimated as the cost for the implementation of the programme, of which 50 per cent will be allotted for the reintegration of the ex-combatants.
- UNICEF received financial resources in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers from Sweden, the Netherlands, French Cooperation and UNICEF-France ($282,000). Discussions are under way regarding funding from Norway and Belgium Cooperation.

Annex IV

Logistical cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and other missions

From	*To*	*Goods involved*	*Remarks*
Supply			
UNAMSIL	UNOCI	33,000 combat rations	To be paid for by inter-mission transfer
UNMIL	UNOCI	(Possible) surplus medication	To be paid for by inter-mission transfer
Transport			
UNMIL	UNOCI	4 Toyota 4Runners	On loan from UNMIL, to be returned once UNOCI receives its own vehicles
UNMIL	UNOCI	38 Toyota 4Runners	On loan from UNMIL, to be returned once UNOCI receives its own vehicles
UNMIK	UNOCI	187 vehicles/trailers with spare parts	Extra-mission stock, UNOCI will not replace goods or repay UNMIK, but plans to replace 150 general-purpose four-wheel-drive vehicles in 2004/05 since they were near write-off age.
Information and communication technology			
UNMEE	UNOCI	10 air-to-ground base station radios, VHF 10 air-to-ground hand-held portable radios, VHF 20 mobile radios, HF, GPS incorporated 7 low noise amplifiers 2 digital rural telephone links 5 UPS, 5 kVA 5 1 UPS, 10 kVA 1 50 desktop computers 50 monitors 34 desktop printers, laserjet 15 printers, portable 2 network printers, colour laserjet 10 digital senders 5 scanners (low-end) 20 wireless bridges	Equipment provided is new. Replacement equipment procured by UNOCI to be delivered directly to UNMEE.
UNAMSIL	UNOCI	1 Transportable 3.7 metre satellite dish 50 Computers, Dell 450 or lower 50 Monitors	Equipment provided is new. Replacement equipment procured by UNOCI to be delivered directly to UNAMSIL

Abbreviations: GPS, Global Positioning System; HF, high frequency; UNAMSIL, United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone; UNMEE, United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNOCI, United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire; UPS, uninterruptible power supply units; VHF, very-high frequency.

Aviation and movement control

UNOCI support for other missions	*Support to UNOCI by other missions*	*Remarks*
UNAMSIL / MONUC UNAMSIL is flying through Abidjan on mission logistics, medical evacuation and tasks of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. MONUC aircraft often overfly and land in Abidjan either en route or during refuelling stopovers. UNOCI has supported these flights by providing fuel, passenger handling and cargo handling services, has organized parking allocation and processed flight operation authorization and overflight/landing clearances and has supervised and handled crew requirements.	**UNAMSIL / MONUC** UNAMSIL has provided aircraft transportation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and for the deployment of troops in addition to transporting bulk cargo on their helicopters. MONUC has positioned and provided cargo transportation to UNOCI via its aircraft.	Air asset support to/from UNAMSIL and MONUC is settled through the inter-mission billing system
UNMIL UNOCI has received, handled and forwarded cargo for UNMIL transiting through UNOCI. UNMIL operates a tri-weekly scheduled flight between Monrovia and Abidjan. UNOCI has supported these flights by providing fuel, passenger handling and cargo handling services, has organized parking allocation, has processed flight operation authorization and overflight/landing clearances and has supervised and handled their crew requirements.	**UNMIL** UNMIL has provided aircraft transport to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, cargo transport to UNOCI, and further loaned its aircraft to UNOCI for in-mission aircraft support for periodical positioning and tasking. UNMIL has provided fuel, handling and crew support for UNOCI aircraft. UNMIL has provided cargo-handling services to the mission.	To date, air asset support to/from UNMIL has been operated on a mutual support basis. According to the nature of the needs and requirements, the two missions have provided support to each other's operations on a no-cost basis.

Other

- UNAMSIL is providing support for temporary personnel for contingent-owned-equipment inspections/briefings
- So far UNOCI has received 32 international staff on temporary duty from various other missions